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Select Poetry.

THE WORLD IS FULL OF BEAUTY.

There is beauty in the forest,
Where the trees are green and fair;
There is beauty in the meadow,
Where the wild flowers scent the air;
There is beauty in the sun-light,
And a soft, blue beam above,
Oh! the world is full of beauty,
When the heart is full of love.

There is beauty in the fountain,
Singing gayly at its play,
While the rainbow hues are glittering
On its silver shining spray;
There is beauty in the streamlet,
Murmuring softly through the grove,
Oh! the world is full of beauty,
When the heart is full of love.

There is beauty in the moonlight,
When it falls upon the sea,
While the blue-foam crested billows
Dance and frolic joyously;
There is beauty in the lightning gleams,
That o'er the dark waves roll,
Oh! the world is full of beauty.
When the heart is full of love.

There is beauty in the brightness
Beaming from a loving eye;
In the warm blush of affection,
In the tear of sympathy;
In the sweet, low voice, whose accents
The spirit's gladness prove;
Oh! the world is full of beauty,
When the heart is full of love.

A Select Story.

[From the Waverley Magazine.]

THE BRIDE'S APPEAL.

BY ANNIE E. LERAND.

Brightly burned the blazing fire, and merrily ticked the exquisite little mantle clock, within the comfortable and neatly arranged sitting-room of Mrs. Small, whose genial face lit up with a smile as she thought how comfortably she was situated.

It was indeed a pleasant home picture.—Mrs. Small sat with her knitting needles gliding noiselessly through her fingers; Emma, her oldest daughter, held a closed book carelessly within her hand; while mischievous Bell, the younger of the group, was patting a milk-white kitten, which lay like a small parcel of the softest silk floss upon the folds of her dress.

They were all drawn up close around the blazing fire, and presented a beautiful picture of an affectionate mother and daughters. There was a striking resemblance in the form and features of the whole group. They were all of very fair complexion, with the lightest shade of Brown hair, small in stature, but fat and rosy.

There was one other occupant of that room—Ada Ford, the orphan neice of Mrs. Small. She was widely different, in face or form, from her aunt and pretty cousins. She was tall, with a graceful and slight, almost etherial figure; her hair was a rich, glossy black, and fell in heavy curls around her fair neck and shoulders; her face was fair, with only a slight rose-tint upon either cheek, and her voice was clear and sweet as the chimes of the joy bells. If her cousins were termed pretty, then might she be called beautiful.

On the evening of which we have spoken, she did not join in the spirited conversation which her aunt and cousins were carrying on, but she sat apart from the rest, seemingly lost in thought. At length Mrs. Small turned to her, and said—

"Why are you so pensive this evening, Ada?"

"I am thinking of the future, aunt," she replied, sadly.

"And what is there in your anticipations of the future to make you gloomy?" questioned her aunt, in a solicitous tone.

"Oh," said Emma Small, in a gay voice, "she is grieving for the many hearts she will break when she marries Dr. Ward."

"Ah?" chimed in Bell, "I wish I had the assurance of as good, handsome and intelligent a husband as Dr. Ward. I would never trouble myself about anybody's heart being broken."

"Or even the hope of getting as good an offer as Dr. Ward," answered Mrs. Small.

"But seriously, Ada," she continued, speaking in a kind, motherly tone, to her niece, "what is it that troubles you? I have noticed the shadow that has rested upon your usually calm brow all day, and am at a loss how to account for it."

"Well, really, aunt," she replied, "I can hardly tell; perhaps it is wrong of me; but I cannot feel otherwise than troubled about the contents of that letter which I received concerning the habits of Dr. Ward."

"Well, Ada, although I think your fears are groundless, but, feeling as you do, I should advise you to mention the matter to Dr. Ward," said Mrs. Small.

"That I have already done, dear aunt," replied Ada; "that is, I did not tell him about the letter, nor speak directly about his own conduct; but I spoke to him of the evils arising from intemperance, and he said that, in many respects, he concurred in my opinions; but he thought a man might drink intoxicating liquors, and drink frequently, without being in any danger of becoming a drunkard, if he was possessed of any reason or judgment. And then, when I warned him to beware, he laughed at my fears, and told me that I should have more confidence in him than to think he would ever so far forget himself as to become a common drunkard."

"And did not this assurance satisfy you, Ada?" asked her aunt."

"On the contrary, it has only excited my fears in a greater degree, for he made light of my anxiety, and spoke rather in favor of intoxicating liquors, while I have such a horror of all such;" and a perceptable shudder passed through the young girl's frame as she spoke.

"Feeling as you do, Ada, I think it would be better for you to speak plainly and directly to Dr. Ward upon the subject which troubles you so very much, although I think your fears and anxiety are without any just cause," said Mrs. Small.

"I think I shall do as you advise, aunt," replied Ada.

Here their conversation was interrupted by a servant, who informed Ada that Dr. Ward was awaiting her in the parlor. After pausing a few moments before a mirror, to arrange her somewhat dishevelled curls, she hastened to meet Dr. Ward, her betrothed husband.

Ada Ford told him, that evening of the anonymous letter she had received from S—, denouncing him as a wine bibber, also her fears and anxiety on his account; and now, when the subject was laid plainly before him, he made every effort, and used every argument in his power to quiet the fears of the beautiful and fondly loved girl. And he succeeded; for his eloquent pleadings, added to those of her own heart, were sufficient to allay her fears, and cause her to feel that she had wronged him by even indulging the thought that he, in whom she saw so many noble qualities, could be guilty of indulging in that vice, the very thought of which filled her with horror and disgust.

When Gilbert Ward went out from the presence of Ada Ford, he left her happy—happier than she had been for many days; and he, too, happy; happy in the assurance that, in two short months, he was to come and claim the beautiful Ada, the idol of his heart, as his bride.

As he wended his way from the residence of Mrs. Small, he resolved in his heart that, for the sake of his beautiful betrothed, he would taste no more of the sparkling bowl. But, alas! temptation lay in his path; he was not strong to resist, and his good resolutions were broken.

The few weeks that intervened before the marriage of Dr. Ward and Ada, passed rapidly by. If a fear of evil, or a dread of the future, caused the fair brow of our heroine to be clouded for a few moments, these fears were quickly dispelled by the gay raillery of her cousins, and the motherly counsel and encouragement of her kind aunt.

At length the important day arrived.—They were married very quietly, in the little brown stone church in G——, the town where Ada resided; and all who wished to go were present to witness the solemn ceremony performed. The church was crowded to overflowing; the fair bride looked very beautiful and very happy in her plain travelling dress and flowing mantle. And Dr. Ward, the new-made husband, looked very proud and very happy, too.

Ada took leave of her numerous friends at the door of the church; and then went forth from G—— with the man of her choice, to whom she was devotedly attached, whither she had come seventeen years before, a lone orphan—a prattling and innocent child of three summers—to reside with her maternal aunt, Mrs. Small, who had ever treated her, in every respect, as she did her own daughters.

Ada had been a favorite with the kind-hearted villagers ever since her first appearance among them. They loved her in her childhood for her innocence and artlessness, and they loved her no less in her womanhood for her noble, generous qualities of mind and heart. And many were the sincere blessings and prayers that were breathed for her as she went out from their midst, on the bright morning of her bridal.

But now, leaving Dr. Ward and his lovely bride to pursue their way to the town of S—, which is to be their future residence, we will turn our attention to Dr. Ward alone.

A few years previous to the opening of our story, he had gone to S—— from a neighboring State, and commenced the practice of medicine. At first his practice was limited; but gradually he gained the confidence of a large portion of the people in S—— and the vicinity, and soon began to be very prosperous.

It was during a short sojourn in the city of B—— that he first met Ada Ford. He was fascinated with her exquisite beauty; and when he found an opportunity to converse with her, he found the charms of her mind no less than those of her person; and thus did he bow at the shrine of the beautiful Ada, and at length became her husband. He was truly a man of many noble qualities, but addicted to the vice of drinking intoxicating liquors—that vice which the fair Ada so abhorred. Notwitstanding this, he had many friends in G——, and many who deplored his sad fault.

When he carried his bride to G——, she was kindly and warmly received; for with her beautiful face, and gentle, winning way, she could not fail to please wherever she went.

The winter of 185— was one of unusual gayety in G——, and there was scarcely an entertainment given to which Dr. Ward and Ada were not invited. And they generally attended, for Dr. Ward was exceedingly fond of social entertainments, and Ada enjoyed society greatly; she liked also to mingle with the friends of her husband, it appeared to give both him and his friends so much pleasure for her to do so. But Ada had a dread of wine parties, because she feared for her husband. She had noted with watchful eye that his glass never remained undrained.

There was to be a grand entertainment given by Captain Warner, who had lately returned from a long and successful voyage.—Expectation and anticipation was on tiptoe, for Captain Warner's entertainments were always given in magnificent style, and the guests never failed to enjoy themselves.—But somehow Ada Ward felt a dread of going, and a presentiment of evil to come; but it would never do to decline the invitation, for he was one of Dr. Ward's most intimate friends, and so, with a heavy heart, she prepared herself to go. Her spirits, however, revived when she stood before her husband arrayed for the ball, and saw the proud light that gleamed from his eyes as he surveyed her queenly form, and listened to the fond praises that he bestowed upon her.

And well might he be proud of his lovely wife; for, although in that vast assembly there were many faces fair to look upon, and many forms of exquisite grace and elegance, yet Ada Ward—the gentle, and the beautiful—stood pre-eminently the queen of them all.

For a while all went merry as a marriage bell. The soft light emitted from the highly polished chandaliers, lent a kind of bewildering charm to those rooms, through which the delicate aroma of choice flowers floated, as though wafted from the orange groves of sunny Italy; while here and there fairy forms flitted, and sweet strains of music mingled with happy voices, and gay laughter burst forth, lending a kind of witchery to the scene.

During the first part of the evening our heroine was very happy. She had seemingly forgotten all her former fears and anxieties; and often, as she glided through the mazy dance, or joined in the gay sallies of wit that flowed from rosy lips and guileless hearts, could her low, musical laughter be heard, like the gentle rippling of glad waters. But bye and bye, as the evening began to wear away, a shadow upon her hitherto calm brow, for she marked a change in the bearing of her husband; perhaps one less accustomed to his manner would not have noticed it; but she noted that the tones of his voice were louder, and more hurried and abrupt, than was his wont, and that his manner was more familiar; not that he was rude, but he had lost his dignity which always characterized him.

Ada knew but too well how to account for this change, for she was well aware that wine had passed freely and frequently among the guests, and that to this might be attributed the change in her husband's manner. It was, therefore, with deep anxiety that she saw the red liquid again being passed among the guests, for she felt convinced that one draught added to what he had already drank, would place her husband on a level with, what he termed a common drunkard. She watched him narrowly and resolved that she would make an effort to save him from what she considered so terrible a fate. It was a moment of intense suffering to poor Ada, as her bloodless cheeks and trembling limbs testified.

When she saw him stretch forth his hand to take the proffered glass, she seemed suddenly to regain her strength, and flew like lightening speed toward him. She reached his side just as he was raising the clear, crystal-like goblet to his lips, to drain it of its contents; and, placing her hand gently but firmly upon his uplifted arm, she exclaimed, in clear, thrilling tones—

"Gilbert, my husband, forbear! drain not the poisonous draught!"

Slowly the upraised hand descended, and he looked searchingly in her face, as if to read her meaning. For a moment he gazed upon her, and then a dark frown gathered upon his brow, and again he raised the goblet to his lips; and then poor Ada, forgetful of everything but her own intense anxiety and suffering, in an agonized voice, exclaimed—

"Oh, Gilbert, for my sake drink not the maddening potion! Oh, beware! beware!"

Again did Gilbert Ward's hand descend, and he allowed Ada to take the goblet from him. Stepping back a few paces, she seized a glass of water that stood upon a richly carved table; she gazed with burning eyes upon its contents, then raised the goblet containing the sparkling wine, and gazed wildly upon it; while her cheeks blanched to a deathly palor, and her bosom heaved with intense emotion, she exclaimed, in clear ringing tones—

"Behold what I see within this flowing liquid! I see for you, Gilbert, sorrow, shame, dishonor, misery, despair—yea, death! I see that face, now bearing the impress of health and peace, burning and scorched with the great heat of poison, and seared and disfigured by the traces of debauchery and contracted disease? I see that lithe and active frame growing bent and emaciated! I see your firm step becoming weak and tottering! I hear your rich voice growing hollow and unnatural—your flashing eye becoming dim and lustreless—your intellect becoming impaired, and your mind enfeebled and weak! I see your home growing desolate and neglected; your friends all forsaking you, and you travelling down to a pauper's grave, uncared for and unwept! I see for myself, suffering, want, misery and despair! I see my brightest hopes all crushed—my fondest wishes blighted, and my poor heart torn and lacerated and all this is the work of my husband!

"On the other hand," said she, raising the vessel containing the clear, cold water, "I see peace, prosperity, honor, renown, joy, hope, friends and long life, and all for you if you so will it! And will you, oh, Gilbert, thus ruthlessly cast them all from you—thus heedlessly rush on to ruin, and relentlessly torture your loving, suffering wife, until she sinks into a premature grave?

"Choose!" she exclaimed, wildly, extending her hands toward him, "choose this moment, oh, my husband, between *wine* and *water*—choose between happiness and misery, both here and hereafter! Oh, choose between life and death; extinguish the last spark of joy and life within my bosom, or bid me live and be happy!"

With bloodless lips and heaving bosom, Gilbert Ward, fully sobered by the events of the last few moments, stretched forth his trembling hand, and, taking the goblet containing the clear, cooling water, raised it to his lips, and drained the grateful draught.—Then, as his hand descended, he exclaimed, in solemn tones—

"God help me to keep this resolve!"

"Amen," was responded from every lip in that vast assembly, in tones of reverence, though many cheeks were wet with tears, and many voices husky with emotion.

"Saved, saved, thank God, saved!" murmured Ada, as she staggered forward, and fell fainting into the arms of her husband.

Ay, he was saved; and not him alone, but many others who stood within sound of Ada Ward's voice on that memorable night.

They bore the fair young bride to her home, and laid her upon a downy couch; from which she rose not for long, weary days and nights, but lay insensible to all things around her; yet still pleading wildly, passionately with her husband, to forsake the drunkard's cup.

As Gilbert Ward watched beside his suffering and adored wife, again did he renew his vow of total abstinance. Ay, and angels may have recorded those vows in the courts of the most High King.

When Ada recovered her reason and health, her husband went forth into the busy tumult of the world and became one of the most zealous workers in the great cause of Temperance.

Wives, have you intemperate husbands!—Then seek, by every means in your power, to rescue them from a drunkard's grave.—Mothers, have you intemperate sons? Cease not to warn and entreat. Sisters, have you intemperate brothers? Seek to save them from the sorrow and woe that attends the wine bibber!

The Great Strasburg Clock.

Henry C. Wright, in a letter to the Boston *Liberator*, thus describes the great clock in Strasburg Cathedral:—I am now sitting in a chair facing the gigantic clock, from the bottom to the top not less than 100 feet, and about 30 feet wide, and 15 deep. Around me are many strangers, waiting to see the working of this clock as it strikes the hour of noon. The clock is struck in this way: The dial is some twenty feet from the floor, on each side of which is a cherub, or a little boy, with a mallet, and over the dial is a small bell. The cherub on the left strikes the first quarter, and that on the right the second quarter. Fifty feet over the dial, in a large niche, is a huge figure of Time, a bell in his left and a scythe in his right hand. In front stands a figure of a young man with a mallet, who strikes the third quarter, on the hand of Time, and turns and glides, with a slow step, round behind Time. Then comes out an old man, with a mallet, and places himself in front of him. As the hour of twelve comes, the old man raises his mallet, and deliberately strikes twelve times on the bell, that echoes through the building, and is heard all around the region of the church. The old man glides slowly behind Father Time, and the young man comes on ready to perform his part, as the time comes around again. Soon as the old man has struck twelve and disappeared, another set of machinery is put in motion, some twenty feet higher still. It is thus: There is a high cross with the image of Christ on it. The instant twelve has struck, one of the Apostles walks out from behind, comes in front, turns, facing the cross, bows, and walks on around to his place. As he does so, another comes out in front, turns, bows, and passes on. As the last appears, an enormous cock, perched on the pinnacle of the clock, slowly flaps its wings, and stretches forth its neck and crows three times, so loud as to be heard outside of the church to some distance, and so naturally as to be mistaken for a real cock. Then all is silent as death. No wonder this clock is the admiration of Europe. It was made in 1571, and has performed these mechanical wonders ever since, except about fifty years, when it stood out of repair.

There is no Such Word as Fail.

This sentence should be deeply impressed upon the hearts of the young. He who will not strike boldly in the battle of life, and conquer the opposing foe, must sink sooner or later into the slough of despond, and be forgotten by the onmarching army, whose lips are singing the pæan of victory. It were better for that one that he had never been born.—Life is not a rose-laden path for carpet knights to tread. No; its ways are rugged and it is the brave in heart only that, fearlessly accepting its challenges doing battle as they move along, wins the goal. He who sets out with fear and trembling, dreading to meet foes seen and unseen, succombs ere he has commenced the journey; but he who boldly adventures the path whether it leads to gloomy abysses or up giddy ascents, over morasses, through night-like forests, or into regions of perpetual snow, holding aloft his banner inscribed with the daring motto "There is no such word as Fail!" is victory in every fight. His heart beats quick, his eye brightens and his strong arm is nerved for battle when danger approaches. No thought has he of retreat—onward, onward he marches, driving his enemies before him! What cares he for these—was he not made to do or die? He will be victorious. Nothing shall deter him. He knows no such word as *fail*. Whatever he resolves on must be accomplished. He cannot succomb, though the world should press upon him. Death, rather, and he conquers! The hero of the field, he wears the laurel crown! It is only when Age overtakes him, palsying his arm, and stealing his strength of purpose, that he "wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams." Even then he is but subdued, not conquered. His task has been faithfully accomplished. His end is blessed! Young man and young woman, if you would succeed in life, strike from your vocabulary the stumbling block to success—the word *fail!*

A Rich Editor.—The editor of the *Prairie News*, published at Okalaona, Miss., feels rich, and thus lets himself off on somebody who called him poor:

We Poor?—A few days since some one had the hardihood to call us "Poor Editors!" We poor? No, sir-ee, sorrel tail; not by a jug full, we ain't. Why, we have a good library, made for the most part of patent office reports and Kansas speeches; a a double barreled pistol, but 'twont stand reared back; a game rooster; a gold watch; six suits of clothes; fourteen shirts; a cat; a bull pup; seventy-five cents in clean cash; and no poor kin, and are going to have a pretty wife, and, soon as possible, a town lot! Talk about being poor!

☞ A popular author gives the following advice to wives:—

"Should you find it necessary, as you undoubtedly will, many of you, to chastise your husbands, you should perform this duty with the soft end of the broom, not with the handle."

A Hatter in Search of Russia Fur.

On one occasion a hatter named Walter Dibble, called to buy some furs of us. For certain reasons, I was anxious to play a joke upon him. I sold him several kinds of fur, including "beaver" and "coney." He wanted some "Russia." I told him we had none, but Mrs. Wheeler, where I boarded, had several hundred pounds.

"What on earth is a woman doing with Russia?" he said.

I could not answer, but assured him that there were 130 pounds of old Rushia and 150 pounds of young Rushia in Mrs. Wheeler's house, and under her charge, but whether it was for sale I could not say.

Off he started with a view to make the purchase. He knocked at the door. Mrs. Wheeler the elder, made her appearance.

"I want to get your Russia," said the hatter.

Mrs. Wheeler asked him to walk in and be seated. She, of course, supposed he had come after her daughter "Rushia."

"What do you want of Rushia?" asked the old lady.

"To make hats," was the reply.

"To trim hats, I suppose you mean," responded Mrs. Wheeler.

"No—for the outside of hats," replied the hatter.

"Well, I don't know much about hats, but I will call my daughter," said the old lady.

Passing into another room where "Rushia," the younger, was at work, she informed her that a man wanted her to make hats.

"O, he means sister Mary, probably. I suppose he wants some ladies hats," replied Rushia, as she passed into the parlor.

"I suppose you wish to see my sister Mary; she is our milliner," said the younger Rushia.

"I wish to see whoever owns the property," said the hatter.

Sister Mary was sent for and soon made her appearance. As soon as she was introduced, the hatter informed her that he wished to buy "Rushia."

"Buy Rushia!" exclaimed Mary, in surprise. "I don't understand you."

"Your name is Miss Wheeler, I believe," said the hatter, who was annoyed at the difficulty he met with in being understood.

"It is, sir."

"Ah! very well. Is there old and young Russia in the house.

"I believe there is," said Mary, surprised at the familiar manner in which he spoke of her mother and sister, both of whom were present.

"What is the price of old Rushia per pound?" asked the hatter.

"I believe, sir, that old Rushia is not for sale," replied Mary indignantly.

"Well, what do you ask for young Russia?" pursued the hatter.

"Sir," said Miss Rushia, the younger, springing to her feet, "do you come here to insult defenceless females? If you do we will soon call our brother, who is in the garden, and he will punish you as you deserve."

"Ladies!" exclaimed the hatter, in astonishment, "what on earth have I done to offend you? I came here on a business matter. I want to buy some Russia. I was told you had old and young Russia in the house. Indeed, this young lady just stated such to be the fact, but she says the old Russia is not sale. Now, if I can buy the young Russia, I want to do so—but if that can't be done, please say so, and I will trouble you no further."

"Mother open the door, and let the gentleman pass out; he is undoubtedly crazy," said Miss Mary.

"By thunder! I believe I shall be if I remain here long," exclaimed the hatter, considerably excited. "I wonder if folks never do business in these parts, that you think a man is crazy if he attempts such a thing?"

"Business! poor man," said Mary, soothingly, approaching the door.

"I am not a poor man, Madam." replied the hatter. "My name is Walter Dibble; I carry on hatting extensively in Danbury; I came to Grassy Plains to buy fur, and have purchased some 'beaver' and 'coney,' and now it seems I am to be called 'crazy' and a 'poor man,' because I want to buy a little 'Russia' to make up an assortment."

The ladies began to open their eyes a little. They saw that Mr. Dibble was quite in earnest, and his explanation threw considerable light on the subject.

"Who sent you here?" asked sister Mary.

"The clerk at the opposite store," was the reply.

"He is a wicked young fellow for making this trouble," said the old lady. "He has been doing this for a joke," she continued.

"A joke!" exclaimed Dibble, in surprise. "Have you not got any Russia then?"

"My name is Jerusha, and so is my daughter's," said Mrs. Wheeler, "and that I suppose is what he meant by telling you about old and young Rushia."

Mr. Dibble bolted through the door without a word of explanation, and made directly for our store. "You young scamp!" said he, as he entered, "what did you mean by sending me over there to buy Russia?"

"I did not send you to buy Rushia. I supposed you were either a bachelor or a widower, and wanted to marry Rushia," I replied with a serious countenance.

"You lie, you dog, and you know it," he replied; "but never mind, I'll pay you off for that some day." And taking his furs he departed, less ill-humored than could have been expected under the circumstances.

Poor but Proud.—A highwayman undertook to rob Maj. Jones. He met Jones in a wood over in Jersey. He asked Jones for his pocket-book. Jones refused to yield.—Highwayman took Jones by the neck and undertook to choke him. Jones made fight and kept it for half an hour. At the expiration of that time Jones caved, and the highwayman commenced rifling his pockets. The contents amounted to eighteen cents.

"Is that all you've got?"

"Every cent."

"What made you fight so long?"

"Didn't want to be exposed. Bad enough to have only eighteen cents: a great deal worse to have the whole world know it."

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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The Pursuit of Happiness.

Every human being is in the pursuit of happiness. And every human being pursues happiness not only in every purpose but in every event of his life, as far as they can control it. And how many fail in the pursuit? How many break down in the passage or make shipwreck of all they adventured in the experiment? If the question were asked, Why, after so much expenditure of means and labors, do so many fail? The answer may be readily given. They do not properly estimate the process by which the great disideratum is to be attained. They adventure all upon the chance without providing for the contingencies they may meet with on the way. So the merchant that insures his goods, the premium he considers as a mere nothing, when compared with the loss he may sustain by accident. How then can he expect success who seeks his happiness in every thing and insures nothing? Voyager upon the sea of life, estimate at its proper value the property you hazard in the adventure! Meditate every act; examine well every purpose, and look to the result of each.—Be sure your bark is a safe one and well insured, on the proper consideration of forthcoming events and the preparation to meet them. To a practical mind the preconception of what may happen is not impossible and in its study of the probable contingencies of the future and provision to meet them, there may be a reason of safety that cannot be secured to any other way.

The Incorruptible Inheritance.

No poverty there? Millions of good men have left the earth poor; but has one entered heaven poor. Lazarus, the moment before he died, was a beggar at the gate, but a moment after his death his estate had grown so fast that the haughty worldling, still surviving in all his influence, in comparison with him, was a penniless pauper. Oh, poor believers! rejoice in prospect of your grand inheritance. It is really immense, inestimable, unspeakable, undefiled, and fadeth not away. Has it not been your endeavor to lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven? Why not oftener think of results there? Fear not. There is good news from that far country. Unsuccessful as you may have seemed on earth, your heavenly schemes have all prospered.

The treasury of God overflows with your wealth. And it is safe—perfectly safe.—Neither "moth nor rust" corrupts it, nor can thieves break through and steal it.—Moreover, it shall increase—forever increase. As long as you live on earth you add to the principal, and its interest will multiply beyond all computation, to all eternity. Crœsus was rich, Solomon was rich, Lucullus was rich, but the humblest heir of God, is richer far than all. It may be that the stores you have already accumulated in heaven would buy this town, buy the district, buy the county, buy the world, and still be comparatively untouched. Nay, think not this extravagant: I would not barter the heritage of the most destitute of Christians for the whole globe and all its improvements. Lift up your heart; let it expand and overflow with bliss. At the close of the short journey through time, you will see eternity open before you, all radiant with the variety of your boundless possessions. Be not proud! but be grateful, thankful, hopeful and happy.

A Sermon Upon Man.

Who preached that men were only monkeys, who had rubbed off their tails? I wish I had his bust—I would give it the place of honor in my house. By Jove! I believe we are all Gorillas; and Owen, the naturalist knows it, but is too polite to say so. After I don't know how many thousand years, and I don't care, but we'll take the orthodox six, and say that after six thousand years, of working, fighting, thinking, worshipping—of Shasters and Korans and Bibles—of kings and priests and parliaments and republics—of sermons and books and newspapers—of marching of intellect and counter-marching of religion—of altars and temples, churches and chapels—in a word, after six thousands years of learning how to live, what have we come to? The whole of the most civilized, the most intellectual, the most religious part, of the globe is content to leave it to the decision of one bad man whether half-a-dozen of countries shall be devasted with fire and sword, thousands of their noblest and best shall be slaughtered, and their wives and mothers sent mourning to their graves.

And Man holds up his head, and talks of his being the image of his Creator. I tell you we are idiotic Gorillas, and shall be dug up by the next race that inhabits this planet, and shown in their museums, with our swords, pens and prayer books in glass cases, illustrating the monkey species.—*Shirley Brooks.*

How to Silence a Fool.—A Galway gentleman once entered a coffee house in London, and called for tea. His brogue attracted the attention of a scented civilian in the opposite box, who, relying upon his superior ascent, resolved to have a zest at the expense of the stranger.

The civilian called for tea, also. The Irish gentleman called for muffins, so did the civilian—toast, milk, sugar, &c., were severally called for by the fop, who enjoyed in his corner the supposed embarrassment to which he was subjecting the gentleman from Galway.

At last, with the greatest composure, and if possible, with a richer brogue, the Irishman demanded the waiter to—

"Bring up pistols for two!"

This was a stretcher in the performance by no means in the fop's programme, and rather beyond what he had bargained for; so, like a well-bred dog, walked down the stairs for fear of being kicked.

The Philosophy of Poverty.—Some writer says, "A happy man, surrounded by the blessings of poverty, thus sums up the uses of adversity: You wear out your old clothes. You are not troubled with many visitors.—You are excused from making calls. Bores do not bore you. Spungers cannot haunt your table. Itinerant bands do not play opposite your windows. You avoid the nuisance of serving on juries. No one thinks of presenting you with a testimonial. No tradesman irritates you by asking, 'Is there any other little article to-day, sir?' Begging letter writers leave you alone. Imposters know it is useless to bleed you. You practice temperance. You swallow infinitely less poison than others. You are saved many a deception, many a headache. And lastly, if you have a true friend in the world, you are sure, in a very short space of time, to learn it."

☞ A neighbor of mine was fairly or otherwise accused of sheep stealing, and the day was set when he was to answer the charge before a court of justice. But, as it happened, before the day of trial he sickened and died. His old mother was overwhelmed with grief, and sat long by the corpse, filling the house with wailing and lamentation. At last a thought seemed to strike her; she brightened up, and throwing up her hands, she piously ejaculated: "Well, thank God, he is out of the sheep scrape any how!"

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
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SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
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BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Appeal, by James Gwin.
☞ Stray Colts, by A. P. White.
☞ Medical Science, by Dr. Jackson.
☞ For the Ladies, by Matilda Slick.
☞ Administrator's Notice, by John Owens.
☞ Administrator's Notice, by Thomas Boring.

The Philadelphia Election.

The Election in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, for City Treasurer, City Commissioner, members of Council, &c., resulted in the complete success of the Opposition, by a majority of about 2500. When we remember that the Democratic City Convention avoided passing any resolutions endorsing Mr. Buchanan's Democracy, we are not a little surprised at the result. There was no division in our party on the ticket—anti-Buchanan and Buchanan Democrats went to the polls as Democrats and voted the ticket solid. But no sooner was the election over, than the Buchanan organs claimed the little gain the Democracy had over a previous contest, as an endorsement of the proceedings of the office-holders Convention at Harrisburg, and their masters Democracy. And so it would be, should the honest Democracy of the State who cannot be driven from their adherence to principles, vote the State Ticket, Wright and Rowe. Every vote cast for these gentlemen, would be counted as a full endorsement of the treachery and tyranny of Mr. Buchanan, and the proceedings of the Convention which placed them in nomination. Those of the Democratic party who *can* endorse Buchananism, should vote for Wright and Rowe—and those who can*not*, and do not wish to be counted as approving his rotten organization—his desertion of the true Democratic principles upon which he was elevated to the Chief Magistracy—his proscription and tyranny, should withhold their votes, and let those who would *use* us to destroy our principles, do the voting.—We shall never be guilty of endorsing what we believe to be wrong.

"The State Sentinel."—This paper, published at Harrisburg, Charles D. Hineline, Editor and Proprietor, is decidedly one of the most ably conducted Democratic papers in the Union. The last number should be read by every Democrat, who is a Democrat from principle. If any of our friends should want a paper from Harrisburg, we advise them to subscribe to the "*State Sentinel.*" We hope the true Democracy of the State will give the *Sentinel* an extensive circulation. It is none of your half-and-half Democratic journals.—Its Editor has more back-bone than all the Buchanan editors in the State combined.

The Charleston Convention.—Buchanan is trying hard to get into the next National Convention with some show for a re-nomination. To make strength in the South he will sell the Democracy of the North. Rule or ruin is his motto. If we desired the Opposition to have the next President, we would urge the re-nomination of Buchanan, as he would be more easily defeated than any other man the Convention could name. He could not deceive the people a second time. The South will not touch him—they despise a traitor, and after they are done using him, they will desert him.

☞ The *Globe* is the only Democratic paper in this Congressional District, that repudiates Buchanan Democracy, and as an effort is being made to injure our circulation, it is the duty of those who approve our course, to come forward with their names and the cash in advance. We cannot be "*whipped in*"—neither can we be "*crushed out,*" if those who think with us, will "back us up" with the proper "aid and comfort."

Disastrous Conflagration.—On Saturday last, in Pittsburgh, at about quarter past twelve, a fire broke out in the steamer, Henry Graff, and, before the devouring element could be checked, ten boats were entirely consumed. Some were partially loaded, and others had just unloaded. When the fire first broke out, there were some thirty-five steamboats lying in close proximity along the wharf, but through the exertion of the boats' crews nearest the burning boat, were pushed out into the stream. There was a large quantity of freight on the wharf, ready to be loaded, which was also consumed. The total loss on the boats is estimated at $165,000. They were insured to the amount of $76,000. The *True Press*, says:—"Had the river been as high as it was ten days ago, (some twenty-two feet,) nothing could have prevented the firing of the buildings from Smithfield to Ferry. The simultaneous burning of so many buildings would have defied the efforts of our noble firemen for a time, and we should have probably had to chronicle another conflagration like that of '45.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee, appointed by the Convention of the Union State-Rights Democracy, held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, April 13th, 1859, assembled at the Logan House, Altoona, Blair county, on Wednesday, the fourth day of May, 1859. The following members of the Committee were present and participated in the proceedings:

John W. Forney, Chairman; A. Jordon Swartz and Geo. M. Lauman, of Berks county; Robert E. Wright, of Lehigh county; Wilmer Worthington and Geo. W. Pearce, of Chester county; Joseph R. Morris of Delaware county; John S. Dougherty, of Lancaster county; J. W. Brown, of Daughin county; Jno. Sherry, Geo. Northrop, W. S. Campbell and David Webster, of Philadelphia; Thos. P. Campbell, of Huntingdon county; Samuel Harper, of Allegheny county; John M. Laird, of Westmoreland county; W. Whittan Redick, of Fayette county; J. W. Baer, of Summerset county; J. K. Calhoun, of Armstrong county; E. D. Grant, of Clarion county, and Thos. McFarlane, of Blair county.

Letters warmly expressive of an earnest co-operation in the cause, were received from Mr. S. Dreher, of Monroe county; Mr. Douglas, of Erie county; Mr. Meylert, of Luzerne county; Mr. Bredin, of Butler county; Mr. Lilly, of Carbon county, and Mr. Christ, of Schuylkill county. They regretted their inability to attend.

Col. Forney presided, with Messrs. Brown of Dauphin county; Harper, of Allegheny, and Redick, of Fayette county, as secretaries.

The Hon. John W. Maynard having been appointed by Gov. Packer, law judge of the county of Allegheny, was, for this reason, at his own request, excused from serving as a member of the committee; and Clinton Lloyd, Esq., of Lycoming, was nominated in his place.

The committee, after an animated discussion, in which the following gentlemen participated, viz: Messrs. T. P. Campbell, D. Webster, W. J. Baer, George Northrop, John Sherry, George M. Lauman, R. E. Wright, J. K. Calhoun, George W. Pearce, Wilmer Worthington, J. R. Morris, W. W. Redick, Samuel Harper, John S. Dougherty, and others, adopted the following resolutions by a unanimous vote, and ordered them to be published:—

Resolved, That this committee, responding to the action of the Democratic Convention of the 13th of April last, formally proclaim their unalterable opposition to the doctrine of Congressional Intervention, in regard to slavery in the Territories, whether said doctrine be advocated by the Republicans for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, or by the Administration party for the protection of slavery in the Territories.

Resolved, That this committee recommend to the Union State-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania to demand, at all times and in all places, the adoption of the great principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, promulgated by the Democratic Convention of the 13th of April, at Harrisburg, and enunciated by the Democratic Cincinnati Convention in 1856, and as understood and expressed in Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance before his election.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of popular sovereignty to vote for no candidates at the coming or future elections, for county, State, or national offices who refuse to stand clearly upon the doctrine which recognizes the principle *that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way.*

Resolved, That this committee deem it inexpedient at this time, to call a Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Democratic State ticket.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be directed to appoint in each county of the Commonwealth a standing Committee of Correspondence, composed of such number as circumstances may require—which committee shall be empowered to appoint committees of vigilance in their several townships, to act with them with a view to a more perfect organization of the National Democracy.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committtee, with Robert E. Wright, George Northrop, Wilmer Worthington, David Webster, and Samuel Harper, be a committee to address the citizens of Pennsylvania.

On motion, the thanks of the committee were tendered to Mr. W. H. Wilson, resident engineer, Col. T. A. Scott, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Messrs. Miller & Rawe, proprietors of the Logan House, for their kind attentions.

Upon motion, the committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman.

ADDRESS

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The undersigned, appointed by the Democratic State Central Committee to prepare an address, in accordance with the above resolutions, hereby set forth to their fellow-citizens the motives and objects of their meeting, and the reasons upon which their action was based.

The doctrine asserted in the first resolution, in accordance with the action of the Democratic State Convention, of the 13th of April last, establishes the fact that the Union State-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania are the only true representatives of the principle which triumphed in 1856, and that all other ideas are at variance with the well-settled policy of the Democratic party in reference to slavery in the Territories; and, therefore—

That while this first resolution rejects the extreme remedy proposed by Northern fanaticism on the one hand, and Southern disunionism on the other, it is at the same time a distinct re-assertion of the great principle laid down by the Democratic party in its Convention at Cincinnati, in 1856, and one upon which all lovers of the Union can and should cordially unite.

In accordance with this view, and in the earnestness of their convictions, the committee, in the second resolution, recommend an unfaltering support at all times, and under all circumstances, of the great doctrine resulting from the necessities of the position of the Democratic party in 1856, and as no less important to the necessities of that party (and, as we believe, to the perpetuity of the Union) in the future.

In the third resolution there is a distinct provision against any attempt hereafter, as there has been heretofore, to subordinate great principles to mere expediency; and we trust our political friends in Pennsylvania, and in other States, will resolutely avail themselves of the remedy suggested.

Acting under the instructions of the Democratic Convention, of the 13th of April, which deliberately repudiated the platform and candidates of the Convention of the 16th of March, for certain specific reasons, we leave these candidates and that platform to the condemnation of the ballot-box, and in the meanwhile call upon our friends, by the assertion and vindication of their principles, to prepare for the greater campaign of 1860.

That portion of the proceedings of the Committee which refers to the organization of the State-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, will, in due course of time, receive proper attention.

But it may be proper to state that the present campaign is intended alone to promote the triumph of certain fundamental principles. We do not plead for men, but for measures. Ours is not a brotherhood to assist persons, but to advance principles.—Believing, as we do, that the organization of the Democratic party has been usurped by those who have determined upon the experiment of controlling the South by an appeal to an extreme pro-slavery element, and through this element introduced into the next National Democratic Convention, to purchase the suffrages of the Northern delegates in that Convention—and all this in behalf of a theory practically asserting that the people of the Territories, at present and hereafter organized, shall have no control whatever over the institution of slavery—we hold it to be the duty of every Democrat, and of all conservative men to protest against every attempt to drive the Democratic party from its established principles. It is manifest that the Administration of the Federal Goverment has determined to conciliate the disunion sentiment of the South, and that that sentiment eagerly responds to this encouragement of the Federal Government, and is daily placing itself upon the platform that hereafter all the powers of that Government are to be exerted for the protection of slavery in the Territories; and it is also manifest that, in the event of this protection being refused, an open crusade will be conducted against the integrity of the Union. We do not speak merely as Northern men in view of these indications. It is apparent that the same motives which inspire us animate the Democratic party in other sections. In Kentucky, a Southern State the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty in the Territories, so widely accepted and so universally endorsed in the North, is made the basis of the appeal of the Democratic party to the ballot-box.

That the people of Pennsylvania will respond to the movement inaugurated at Harrisburg on the 13th of April, we have no doubt. It is based upon a principle (to use Mr. Buchanan's language in his letter of acceptance) "as ancient as free government itself".—There is not a school district, or a township, or a ward, or a county in which the doctrine of popular sovereignty is not cherished as among the most precious of our franchises, and in which it is not of almost constant application. Everywhere, in the North and in the South, the issue upon which the destinies of the Union now are staked—namely, whether the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, without interference or interruption from any quarter—is the subject of familiar discussion.

It is no purpose of the State-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania to assist sectionalism; it is no purpose of that body of men to destroy the Democratic party. Its only object is to consolidate the friends of the American Union into one conquering organization. And we believe that as the best means of doing that, the Democratic party must be brought back to its old platforms and principles.

J. W. Forney,
Robert E. Wright,
George Norpthrop,
Wilmer Worthington,
David Webster,
Samuel Harper,
} Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

A Day's Tour.

Millersville, Lancaster Co.,
April 30th, 1859.

Mr. Editor:—On Saturday, April 16th, two friends and myself, after obtaining the permission of the Professor, set out for the City of Lancaster, with no other object in view, than, to see what we could see. After arriving in town, the first place we resolved to visit, was the residence of our *noble* President. It is about a mile west of the city, on the south side of the Columbia turnpike, the dwelling is of brick, and stands about one hundred yards from the road, and is surrounded by a beautiful grove of ornamental trees, and the grounds are laid out in walks, along the sides of which are planted, flowers and shrubbery, of different kinds, the garden is in rather a bad condition at present, but is now being repaired. It is laid off in five benches, and contains some rare plants. Upon the front portico, are two peculiar chairs, made of hickory saplings, with the bark on, they remind one of olden times, but I suppose that "Old Jimmy" intends to keep the rustic chairs for the purpose of accommodating his friends, when they crowd around him, to pay him homage, after he is through with Kansas, and a number of other little jobs of the same kind. After spending an hour and a half at *King James'* we left for some other scene, more interesting, for I was not pleased with what I saw there. I don't like to go to see the *King, or the King's house, without the King is at home.* From James' we went into the city, where we visited the Court House, which is a fine building, both without and within.

We then, after leaving the Court House, went to the Prison, but this we could not enter, it being their day for cleaning up the building, and strangers are not permitted to enter it, at least as visitors, but I suppose some strangers are admitted on Saturday who do not have any curiosity to see it, and would rather be excused, but "Uncle Sam" is so benevolent as to take up poor fellows in the street, and take them to this fine palace, and give them their boarding and lodging merely for their presence. We concluded to go where they would no doubt admit us, this was the Poor House, here we had no need to ask more than once, for as soon as the Steward saw us, he gave us a permit to enter, thinking, perhaps, that it was just the place for us. After we had entered the building, an old lady whose locks were white with the frosts of seventy-eight winters, and nearly blind, offered herself as our guide through the building. We passed through from one room to another, which we found filled with numbers of unfortunate beings, the most of whom were aged women. The men were at dinner; some were miserable specimens of humanity, the most of them were crippled in some way or another, and others were blind. We visited the sleeping apartments, and they have good beds, compared with our corn-cob mattresses at the "Normal." After remunerating the talkative old lady for taking us through the building, we went to visit the hospital; here we saw many old and poor-looking beings, among which were some in the insane apartment, who were to be pitied. When we entered this part of the building, we were shocked with the clanking of chains, hideous groans and distorted countenances; some were chained to the floor, while others were roving to and fro like beasts of prey, others again seemed to be wrapped in thought as they sat with their arms folded upon their breasts, as if to say, "come death and relieve me." We there learned a lesson not to be forgotten; there were those who were once fair and lovely, perhaps the only son or daughter of pious parents, who had watched over them when in the morning of their life, and pointed them to the path of rectitude; but their kind words were unheeded, and now their chains are heard clanking in dismal cells. But we were soon satisfied with what we had seen, and concluded to make our way to the "Normal," which we reached in time to get our beef-stake and molasses.

Delta.

What is True Democracy?

It is amazing that a doctrine so essential to the existence of Democratic institutions as that of Popular Sovereignty, should find any enemies. But the most dangerous factionists, North and South, are its insiduous enemies. We make no difference between Seward and Jeff. Davis. The doctrine of a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, finds favor with the fire-eaters of the South, and this is the doctrine which Robert Tyler will strive to foist upon the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. In a letter, written some months ago, he avowed an unfriendly feeling to Mr. Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency, upon the ground that he was opposed to Congressional protection of slavery in the Territories.

We have distinctly stated that we are at war with Congressional intervention, whether it seek to exclude slavery, or to protect it in a Territory; because we deem that this is entirely a local question, and we hold, that in accordance with the principle of self-government, the people ought to be allowed to form and regulate their own domestic institutions.

Let us make a few preliminary remarks. We have been violently assailed by an ignorant and venal press, with spreading dissaffection through the ranks of the party for corrupt purposes. In reply to this charge we will simply say, that our movement was made solely to preserve the party and the organization. We went to Harrisburg, and proclaimed a creed thoroughly Democratic, which, sooner or later, will be adopted. It is no novelty, but the *very* principles that elected James Buchanan Chief Magistrate of the Republic. As to repudiating the ticket and the platform, that was a necessary sequence, otherwise our proceeding would have had all the weakness and bombast of a Mexican pronunciamento.

Again, the doctrine we enunciated, is commonly called "Popular Soverignty," a doctrine advocated by our forfathers under the name of "taxation and representation are inseparable"—by General Cass, under the title of "Squatter Sovereignty"—and explained by Mr. Buchanan in his letter of acceptance in 1856. This doctrine is in affirmance of revolutionary principles, is constitutional, and forms the basis of our civil and political liberty.

Again, this novel dogma of a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, as well as the other novel dogma of the Black Republicans, of Congressional intervention to inhabit slavery, cannot be sustained by authority, constitutional, or historical.

And in this connection we will ask, what does the Dred Scott case decide?—simply, that "a negro is not a citizen." It does not decide the right of Congress to make laws and regulations for the people of a Territory, and all that is asserted in the opinions that may seem to favor that view, is mere *dictum* and extra judicial, not binding upon the Court itself according to judicial ethics, and certainly not to be adopted as a platform by a political party. It will be time enough when the case shall arise, and the Supreme Court shall decide directly that it is the duty of Congress to provide laws and police regulations to protect slavery in a Territory, to yield obedience to such a decision. But to make it a platform for the Democratic party, is madness; to submit to it, is a weakness; to resist it, is the duty of every Union-loving, conservative, independent Democrat.

But Mr. Buchanan demands that we shall give in our adherence to this monstrous heresy upon *his* interpretation of the ruling in the Dred Scott case. Senator Bigler said, at one time, that the Administration "was weak in the knees," that weakness has ascended to the head of the Administration.

Mr. Buchanan contends that it is the duty of the Government, to sustain the decision of the Supreme Court, (who doubts this?) and that the true intent and meaning of the decision referred to, is, that slavery exists in a Territory by *force of the Constitution*, and that it is his duty to see that laws are passed to protect it, and that the *will* of the people of a Territory is nugatory. This is Mr. Buchanan's doctrine *now*, and it is unnecessary to add that it is wholly at variance with his compact with the party in 1856, when he accepted the Democratic nomination upon the Cincinnati platform.

This monstrous doctrine of forcing slavery upon the people of a Territory by a code of laws, passed at Washington, thousands of miles away, will destroy any party, and, upturn and dissolve the Union. If the same oppression roused three millions of people prior to 1776, in our revolutionary struggle, it will not be quietly submitted *now*. If the army and navy of Great Britain could not prevail against political truth, Mr. Buchanan and his friends will find the task hopeless.

There is a striking parallel in the imperial oppression of colonial days, and the present attempted Federal oppression of the Territories. The general cause of grievance alledged by the colonies to the imperial government was, that laws were made by the imperial government, opposed to the wishes and interests of the colonies; that the imperial government vetoed laws that were passed by the Colonial Assemblies; that the imperial government insisted upon the right to make, mould, and modify a code to *protect African Slavery in the Colonies.* This was a sore grievance. Indeed, it was the particular grievance of Virginia, (Mr. Tyler's native State,) and other Colonies, and resolutions, remonstrances and petitions were sent to the imperial government resisting this claim, and asserting the right of Virginia and other Colonies, to make and regulate their own domestic institutions, and to legislate for or against slavery as the colony pleased. But the Government of Great Britain insisted upon its right to protect and foster the slave trade in Virginia, (just as Mr. Buchanan insists upon the right of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories,) and demand on the one side, and resistance on the other, led to our Revolution and our Independence.

The principle of Popular Sovereignty is identical with that for which the colonists contended. The people of a Territory, like those of a State, have the full, free and uncontrolled right of legislation over all domestic matters, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.—*Berks County Dem.*

The Re-Sale of the Canals.

Demagogues have been for some time past prating about the re-sales of the canals by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad company, and denouncing the transaction as corrupt. Although this charge, from the moment of its first appearance, has been flatly and indignantly denied, no attempt has been made to establish it.

No impropriety in regard to the sale of any of the lines is specified except as to the Delaware Division. Here it is alleged that the Lehigh Navigation company offered $225,000 more than the persons paid who purchased it, and Gov. Packer is soundly berated for having given his verbal assent to the sale when the law required him to file his written assent in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The facts are briefly these: The officers of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad were extremely anxious to sell the Delaware Division to the Lehigh Navigation company, and made them several offers of sale. These were not accepted, and the propositions were scarcely treated with respect. Anxious to affect a sale, the President of the Sunbury and Erie company made propositions to private persons to purchase. These were willing to give as large a price as had been demanded from the Lehigh Navigation company, but were unwilling to raise so large an amount of money as was required unless they had an assurance that when raised the contract would be carried out. Gov. Packer, being in the city at the time, was applied to, and considering the price not only a fair one but the best that could be obtained, passed his word, that he would approve the sale if made. Of this transaction the Lehigh Navigation company had full knowledge as it progressed. After the money had been raised and was ready to be paid over, after the necessary legal papers were all ready for execution, and the parties in interest were ready to start to Harrisburg to consummate the sale, the Navigation company made a higher but not a better offer. It was then that Gov. Packer felt it his duty to carry out the *verbal* assent he had given, and in compliance with the law to record his *written* assent in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which he did.

Now what fault is to be found with all this? The fact that Gov. Packer was required to give his official assent in writing did not preclude him from declaring verbally that he would give such assent under specific circumstances. If the "verbal" (oral) assent had not been given, no offer would then, (or probably at any future period except under like circumstances,) have been made by private individuals, for it might well be suspected that whenever they did raise the money, a powerful and grasping corporation would offer more. Until other parties did make offers, the Lehigh Navigation company would not name a price they would pay. When offers were made by other parties, and a sale was about being consummated, then the Navigation company stepped in with an offer apparently a little higher, with the view of breaking up the arrangement and finally securing the work at a much lower price. This scheme was effectually broken up by the course pursued, and we have no doubt but that a much larger amount was obtained for the Delaware Division than would or could have been if Gov. Packer had refused to say what he would do until his *official* assent was required to be given. If the very late offer of the Navigation company had been entertained, it would of course have broken up the voluntary company, and then the Navigation company would once more have had a clear field, without a competitor, and could probably have dictated to his own terms, for after bad faith to one rival another could scarcely have been raised.

Gov. Packer acted in the premises as a private proprietor would have done, and we know of no safer or more just rule of conduct to guide a public man.—*Clinton Dem.*

The Contemplated European War---Its Effect Upon American Interests.

The indications are very strong that a great European war is about being commenced, and that the struggle will be a severe and protracted one, which will carry havoc and destruction into many peaceful regions, and render desolate many happy homes. It is impossible to predict where such a contest will end, what new complications it will lead to, and how many nations may become embroiled in it. The lives of the people of Europe are in the hands of their rulers, and whenever their selfish ambition, their devotion to the interests of ther dynasties, or their desire to win military renown or new possessions, becomes excited, the struggling millions are remorselessly sacrificed in the war-like efforts made to execute the will of their masters. European sovereigns always manage to speedily crush any warfare commenced for the actual benefit of the people, but they do not scruple to maintain protracted wars to revenge real or fancied indignities, or to advance their personal ends. The conduct of Austria has long been so tyrannical that, in the present contest, there will be few or no Americans to desire her triumph. But, while much that is laudable may be mingled with the motives that incite her enemies in the impending strife, they are, no doubt, to some extent, also animated by considerations with which we can have little sympathy; for we presume that none of the controlling spirits aim at the object most deeply cherished by the people of the United States—the elevation and political liberty of the European masses.

The great advantage possessed by this country, in its total disconnection from the complex system of European politics, and its freedom from all entangling alliances with the nations of the Old World, is inestimable. Each European Government, however inoffensive its policy, and peaceable its disposition, is liable at almost any moment to be forced, by the pressure surrounding it, into the entanglements of a general war, in which it can have nothing to gain and everything to lose. The burden of these horrible contests must always fall upon the masses whose destiny, position, in life, pecuniary means, and whose very existence are constantly being jeoparded by wars instituted by rulers beyond their control. From all these evils we are happily free in the United States. In whatever wars we may be obliged to engage, we fight for our own ends alone, either to defend our country against foreign aggression; to subdue the savage tribes that lurk upon the outskirts of civilization; to chastise other countries for insult or aggression, or to reap substantial fruits for our military enterprises by the extension of our territory. And no war can long be maintained by our Government which is not cordially sustained by the public sentiment of the nation.

A desire to see the haughty and tyrannical power of Austria humbled is almost universal in this country. Her rulers have been more consistent and active in the support of aristocratic and tyranical measures and sentiments than those of any other European nation. Her influence has always been powerfully exerted to crush out the spirit of liberty within her own borders, and wherever else her power could be extended. Whether the war against her is waged in Italy or upon her own soil, her humiliation will be hailed with joy. But the most important question to us is the probable effect of the contemplated war upon our business interests, for it is through them only, we presume, that we will be directly affected by it. While for a short time the rumors of the contest may slightly unsettle the stock markets, the probabilities are that our material interests will be greatly advanced by a European war. If any considerable portion of the people of Europe should be withdrawn from their peaceful avocations, her productive power would be necessarily diminished, and the markets for our produce, breadstuffs, and manufactures be increased. If the war becomes general, European funds will fall, and the disposition of foreign capitalists to invest in American securities will be greatly increased. Our great shipping interests—one of the most important that our country possesses—will also be advanced, and an additional share of the carrying trade of the world be secured to us by the neutral attitude of our nation in the impending contest.—*The Press.*

Austria's Bold Move.

The news from Europe, just received, is undeniably and unexpectedly war-like. The first blow is half the battle, says and old proverb, and Austria has struck that blow, and no mistake. Cleverly avoiding the delays and complicity of a Congress, and aware that France and Sardinia wanted more time for war-like preparation, Austria has rejected England's last suggestion for peace, has hastened to throw more troops into Lombardy, and has sent a sort of "stand and deliver" message to the King of Sardinia. This peremptory ultimatum simply says to Sardinia, "Ten years ago, when at our mercy, you promised that your army should not exceed 50,000 men. The time of that agreement has just expired. You have been augmenting your regular army, by militia conscription and volunteers. Disarm and disperse all of these, so as to retain only 50,000 fighting men, and tell us, within three days, that you do so. If you refuse, we declare war against you." The limited time would expire on April the 24th.

The expectation is that Sardinia will not submit to this dictation, and that Austria will declare war. France, it is said, is moving her troops into Piedmont, there to aid the King of Sardinia if attacked. England has telegraphed to Vienna, her very decided disapprobation of the extreme step taken by Austria. Prussia will do the same, no one doubts. For a time, England and Prussia will be neutral, but if the war continue, can scrarcely avoid drifting into it. The contest, if there be one, will virtually be on Italian ground, by Austria against Sardinia, backed up by France.

Austria, to every one's surprise, is better prepared for hostilities than France or Sardinia. By precipitating the war, Austria irritates the British *Government*—as for the British *people*, they care little for the Italian cause.

Were Hungary now on the alert—were Kossuth the man he was once thought to be, here is an opportunity of striking a blow for the independence of Hungary, that Ireland of Austria. Between war in Italy, and revolt in Hungary, Austria would be raked by two fires. A French army, in the Rhine country, would increase the difficulty.—*The Press.*

☞ Sickles has applied for a divorce from his wife.

A Fatal Disease.—A malignant and fatal disease of the throat has recently made its appearance at Wellfleet, Mass. In the family of Capt. Richardson R. Freeman, five children, between the ages of five and fifteen years, have all died within the space of twenty-three days.

☞ Mr. Price the well known fruit grower of Cincinnati, informs the editor of the *Gazette*, that the prospects of a good crop, on his 6000 or 7000 trees, is so fine that if all the fruit now on the trees remains to maturity, the limbs will require props to keep them from breaking.

☞ The money question enters as largely into English politics as it does here. The London *Times* calculates that at least a million and a half sterling will be spent in the Parliamentary election for the new Parliament. How much of it should be placed to account current of "bribery and corruption," we are not informed.

An Ex-Mayor Sent to Jail.—Joseph Barker, ex-Mayor of Pittsburg, was sentenced last Friday to a fine of $1 and ten months imprisonment in the county jail of Allegheny, for creating a nuisance in the streets of Pittsburg. Mr. Barker has been a regular street preacher, for the last few years, and has of late been very abusive, the jury found him guilty of creating a nuisance, and hence the sentence.

☞ In the United States District Court of Philadelphia, ex-Judge Vondersmith, convicted of forging bounty land warrants, was sentenced by Judge Cadwalder to pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of *twenty years!* Vondersmith is said to be in his fifty-seventh year now, and the severity of the sentence astonishes all. The Judge humanely told the prisoner that if he would pay thirty thousand dollars into the treasury, *he* would sign a memorial for the remission of ten years of his imprisonment.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Two of our dark and benighted "evil spirits," requests us to tender their thanks to Miss C. S., for the beautiful bouquet they received at her hands.

☞ Ice Creams and lemon ades are now all the go. Oh! for a plunge in some vast wilderness, or, in some mill pond, we don't care which, so we escape the scorching rays of Old Sol, these warm days.

☞ We received last week, from Mr. Cunningham, a present of two fine shad, and no questions asked. We hope his efforts to accommodate with the best the eastern markets will afford, will be properly appreciated by our citizens.

☞ The Mercersburg Classis of the German Reformed Church, will meet in this place, on next Friday evening. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. M. Apple. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ We have been out on the hunt of locals, but got nary line. We visited all the justices' offices, and shops, and every place else we could think of in town, but there was none to be had, and we are just now thinking of adopting the plan they used to in olden times, when they were scarce of copy, that of leaving a blank place in our paper, for the children to write on, to amuse themselves. Good idea, isn't it?

EXCELSIOR ICE CREAM SALOON.—Our friend, Wm. F. Shaw, has opened out an Ice Cream Saloon, in the building formerly occupied by the engineers, on the corner of Allegheny and Smith streets, where he is prepared every evening to serve up Ice Cream. Shaw is a clever, whole-souled fellow, and makes Cream that is not surpassed in town. If our readers doubt our word, we advise them to give Mr. Shaw a call. We give our word for it, that we got as big a saucer and as good a one, as can be had in this nec' o' woods, anywhere. His Saloon is tastefully arranged, and everything is in a style suited to the taste of the most fastidious. Give the Col. a visit.

MR. EDITOR.—Another week has rolled around, and I again find it is time I should be "up and a doing," in order to be in time for your paper. Everything has went on smoothly since my last, as far as I am informed. The sun has continued to rise and set, and the moon and stars have not failed to give us light, after the sun has gone down behind the western horizon, just as it always has. As usual, I still continue to retire to bed at night and rise early in the morning—the cars run according to schedule time—the merchants open and close their stores, morning and evening, just as they always did—the "Excelsior Band" still enliven our citizens occasionally, with their soul-stirring music—the "Continentals" give us some of their pretty songs, in the "we sma' hours of the night," and last but not least, the *Globe* still comes to me regular every week, as it ever has. Long may it live, the *Bald Hornet* notwithstanding.

I have been round some of late. For curiosity's sake, I went to the trouble of counting the number of lager beer shops, confectionaries &c., in our borough, and find that they amount, in the aggregate, to about twenty-five. Now, if that isn't enough for a one-horse town, I'll cave. However, every person *must* live, and each one tries to live the easiest.

Broad Top Coal is in demand "away down East," and the boatman are busily engaged in transporting it hither.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are having iron bridges put up all along the road in place of the wooden ones now in use, and on Sunday last, as I was strolling up the railroad, I came across about twenty men, all at work, completing the bridge just above town, in order to let the trains pass on Monday, as usual, without detention.

Politics run high in the 'ancient borough" just at present. The opposition have about twenty candidates seeking the nomination for County Treasurer, and about fifteen for Sheriff—fourteen of the latter will be "disappointed." I am not prepared to say how many Sheriffs they will elect.

King James, instead of tendering me the two thousand, to start a *Democratic* paper in town, has gone and done it, and given the preference to another more worthy functionary. I'm ruined. After sacrificing *principle* and everything else, to obtain it, he (Jim) has forsaken me and I am lost. "Oh! what a fall, my countrymen!"

EX-REPORTER.

☞ The refreshing showers since Monday last, has made the farmers of our county feel rich. We all expect to be made comfortable by the success of our farmers. They are the back-bone of our country.

☞ Large and small Bibles, good print and handsomely bound. Hymn books, David's Psalms, Albums, &c., &c., a new and beautiful stock just received, at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Oil and Muslin Shades, and Fixtures complete—a full assortment, at low prices, at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

☞ A fine assortment of pocket memorandum books for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Warrior Ridge was on fire during the whole of last week, and was very destructive in its course, burning everything before it, and would have been much more destructive, had we not been favored with a shower on Monday evening, which completely checked the devouring element in its mad career.

☞ We have received from Mr. William Summers, several of the latest New York and Philadelphia weeklies—also the trial of Sickles in pamphlet form. He also keeps for sale the monthly magazines—all of which can be had regularly at his news depot, near the Post Office. "Our House" is a great institution, and should be liberally supported.

☞ Some of the young people of this place, had a walking party on Saturday afternoon last, and we learn they had a "high old time" over on the ridge, the other side of the river. This is the season for such parties, and we are surprised that our young folks do not take a greater interest in such sport. Come now, wake up, and shake the lethargy from off your shoulders, be sociable, and *go out into the country*, and make yourselves agreeable, as you ought. We don't like to see such a selfish disposition manifested amongst our young people. It will neither injure your character nor your health. Pitch in—go it while you're young.

The President Eulogized for his Endorsement of a Congressional Slave Code.

The Athens (Georgia,) *Southern Banner*, of the 28th ult., contains the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, in Clark county, Georgia, to appoint delegates to a State Convention, and accompanies its report by a sketch of a speech delivered by Judge James Jackson, the member of Congress from that district, at the meeting referred to. We have taken from it the following extract:

"He (Judge Jackson) then endorsed the President as sound on the great question of our constitutional rights, sounder than any man he knew at the North, *holding the extreme Southern doctrine*, THAT IF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE REFUSE TO PROTECT THE SLAVEHOLDER IN THE TERRITORY OF THE UNION, CONGRESS OUGHT TO DO IT. This judgment of the President was *that of an impartial mind*, for he had but little intercourse with him at Washington, and the President did not seem to him to possess that cordiality of manner which was calculated to draw the personal affections of men to him. He—Judge Jackson—*differs with him, too, upon the Pacific Railroad and the tariff*, but as a friend of the rights of the South, he pronounced him *the soundest Northern man he had ever seen, and his present opinions*, no less than his entire Congressional record, show it."

This speech clearly indicates the exact position of the Administration on the slavery question, as understood and endorsed by the Southern Democratic members of Congress among their constituents. All the flimsy disguises and subtle mystifications thrown around the subject by the Northern organs of the Administration are boldly cast aside in the South, and the President is recommended and supported there on the express ground of his endorsement of Congressional action to protect slavery in the Territories. The controversy in regard to a Congressional slave code was opened by a bold declaration on the part of Senator Brown, that the time had gone by when men should cheat or be cheated on this subject; and now, since the Administration is being solemnly and unequivocally eulogized before the Southern audiences on the ground of its determined advocacy of such a code, the antecedents of Mr. Buchanan indicate very clearly what course he would pursue in any contingency where antagonistic pledges had been made in his behalf to the people of different sections of the Union. A few loud threats from Southern fire-eaters are quite sufficient to bring him trembling at their knees in abject submission; and it is perfectly evident that the endorsement of a Congressional slave code forms an inflexible feature of the policy of the present Administration, and the chief reliance upon which it rests to commend itself to the confidence and favor of the people of the South. Judge Jackson speaks of the Presidential opinions in no doubtful terms, and we cannot doubt that he has full warrant for the statement he has authoritatively made. It is peculiarly significant from the fact that he represents the district in which Hon. Howell Cobb formerly resided; and the *Banner*, is, we believe, the home organ of that gentleman.

Another feature of his speech is not unworthy of attention. It will be seen that, not approving of the construction of the Pacific Railroad or the revision of the tariff, Judge Jackson frankly avows his antagonism to the Presidential recommedations in regard to these measures, just as the Democratic orators of nearly every Southern State are in the habit of doing; but there are no thunders launched against him for this act of rebellion. The post-masters and other Federal officials of his district do not dare to form a Danite organization against him, notwithstanding his avowed hostility to Executive doctrines. In the address of the Administration bolters of Illinois, to which we referred on Monday, a failure to comply with the demands of the President on any important subject, is pronounced to be treason, meriting expulsion from the Democratic ranks. If this doctrine is correct, there is nobody, at this moment, in the party but James Buchanan and the men in his official employment. If blind obedience to every Executive edict is the test of Democracy, there are not enough Democrats to form a single Congressional district. The whole party is in a state of rebellion, either on the tariff, the Pacific Railroad, the neutrality laws, the purchase of Cuba, the Utah war, the Kansas question, or the Congressional slave-code proposition. A lunatic will condemn the whole world as demented before he will acknowledge his own insanity; and the eulogists of the Administration have a similar faith, which denounces the whole Democratic party as rebellious, rather than admit the possibility that the President is fallible.—*Press.*

☞ Information has been received at Easton that the body of Mr. Yeagre, was found on the 16th ult., in the Ohio river, just below Pittsburgh. As four hundred dollars were found on his person, the presumption is that he was accidently drowned.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients; are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT,
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION,
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

Persons laboring under this distressing malady will find DR. HANCE'S Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. These Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and although prepared especially for the purpose of curing Fits, they will be found of especial benefit to all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. The dyspeptic patient, whose stomach has lost the power of duly converting food into a life sustaining element, is relieved by a single course of the extraordinary Pills. The gastric fluid re-acquires its solvent power, and the crude nutriment which was a load and a burden to the sufferer, while his digestive organization was paralyzed and unstrung, becomes under the wholesome revolution created in the system, the basis of strength, activity, and health.

Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price—one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. HENRY S. SNARE and Miss CATHARINE AFRICA, both of this place.

DIED,

At her residence in Oneida township, on the 5th inst., Miss LYDIA JACKSON, aged about 80 years.

In Juniata township, on the 30th April, 1859, of scarlet fever, MARTIN SPECK, aged 16 years 9 months and 17 days.

On the 2d May, of scarlet fever, THEOPHILUS PORTER SPECK, aged 6 years 7 months and 9 days.

On the 5th May, of scarlet fever, ISAIAH SPECK, aged 12 years 2 months and 9 days.

All children of David Speck,

At Huntingdon Furnace, on Thursday, the 28th ult., JAMES NICHOLLS, only child of A. J. and Elizabeth N. McCoy, aged 2 years 2 months and 3 days.

Our strickened spirits now must bend
Low before God, the mourner's friend;
In him we trust in this dark hour,
While clouds of sorrow round us lower,
And while we seek his holy care,
Each sore affliction thus to bear,
Faith whispers through the darkening gloom,
Your darling's found a blissful home.
Encircled by the angels fair,
Love now adorns his spirit there.
Grieve not, a golden crown e'en now,
Encircles his immortal brow. G. P. E.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 9, 1859.—There is some little demand for Flour, but generally at a price below the views of holders, who are asking $6,75 for standard superfine, and $7 @7,25 for common and good extra; a sale of 2,000 bbls of the latter, Ohio, was made at $7 ₱ bbl. The trade are buying moderately at from these figures up to $7,50@8 ₱ bbl, the latter for fancy brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet but firm, with small sales of the former at $4,25 ₱ bbl. Penna. Meal is held at $3,87½ ₱ bbl without sales. Wheat—The market continues nearly bare, and prime lots are wanted at full prices; sales including about 2,000 bus in a small way at 167@170c for reds, and 160@185c for white according to quality, the latter for Ky. Rye is better; 1,500 bus Penna. sold at 91@92c, including one lot to go into the country at 95c. Corn is also firmer, with sales of about 5,000 bus, mostly Southern yellow, at 90c afloat. Oats are held at 58c, which is above the views of buyers.

FOR THE LADIES.—Stamping for Embroidery, on Muslin, Cloth and Silk, done to order. Also, handsome patterns on hand.
MATILDA SLICK.
Huntingdon, May 11, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of ESTHER COX, late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN OWENS,
May 11, 1859.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of WILLIAM BORING, late of Union tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

THOMAS BORING,
May 11, 1859. *Administrator.*

STRAY COLTS.

Strayed from the pasture field of the subscriber, in Oneida township, on Monday, the 2d inst., TWO BAY COLTS, one is a mare, two years old, with a black spot on her side; the other a horse, one year old. Any information leading to the recovery of said colts, will be liberally rewarded. Information of their whereabouts can be left with Christian Coutz, at the Mansion House, or at this office.

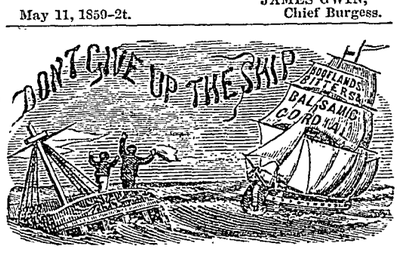
A. P. WHITE.
May 11, 1859-tf.

APPEAL.

Public notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 21st inst., for the purpose of granting relief and making corrections in the assessment of the borough taxes for the year 1859. Amount of tax levied, $1,500.

*** In pursuance of an Ordinance of the borough, passed the 6th day of May, inst., the assessment for the present year has been, and all future assessments will be taken from the assessments made for county rates and levies.

JAMES GWIN,
May 11, 1859-2t. Chief Burgess.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you?* Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.
May 11, 1859-1y.

NEW MARBLE YARD

IN HUNTINGDON,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Huntingdon, May 4, 1859-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN McCAHAN, late of Walker township, Huntingdon co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

STEPHEN McCAHAN,
May 4, 1859. *Administrator.*

OFFICE OF THE BRIGADE INSPECTOR,
4TH BRIGADE 14TH DIVISION PA. M.

BRIGADE ORDERS. The Companies composing the FOURTH BRIGADE FOURTEENTH DIVISION, PA. M., are hereby ordered to meet in Huntingdon, fully equipped, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday the 27th of May, A. D. 1859, for Inspection and Batallion drill.

RALPH CROTSLEY,
Brigade Inspector,
May, 4. '59-3t. Cassville.

GREAT ARRIVAL

OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK,

Has just opened one of the best stocks of BOOTS AND SHOES that ever came to the ancient borough. Ladies, gentlemen, old and young, cannot fail to be suited at his Store. For every style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, manufactured of the best material, call at Westbrook's.

LASTS, AND MOROCCO SKINS.

Also—HATS and CAPS for men and boys.

His assortment of goods is too large to enumerate. Call and examine for yourselves.

Don't forget that his Store is now two doors east of the "Globe" building.
Huntingdon, May 4, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Smith's Grammar.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbo's First Lessons in Composition.
Greenlief's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's & Swan's Arithmatics.
Greenlief's and Stoddard's Keys.
Davies' Algebra.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, April 27, 1859.

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

CONFECTIONARIES & NOTIONS.

G. A. MILLER informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, Confectionaries, &c., and that he will try to accommodate his customers with the best.

He also has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and other goods.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Dont forget the place, in the old Temperance Hall building. [Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of DANIEL BAUGHWALTER, of Walker township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M'CALL,
ABRAHAM STATES,
April 27, 1859.* Executors.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Commissioners Office up to 2 o'clock on the 9th day of May, for building a bridge across Stone Creek, at the head of Shoemaker's dam. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, proposals will be received for building vaults in the Prothonotary's and Register's Offices. Plan and specifications seen at the Commissioners office.

By order of the Commissioners.
H. W. MILLER,
April 27, 1859. Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY,
BEDFORD, Bedford county, Pa., April 25, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next, for executing the graduation and masonry of that portion of the Bedford Railroad, between the towns of Hopewell and Bloody Run.

PLANS, PROFILES, SPECIFICATIONS, and SCHEDULES of amounts of work will be exhibited, and blank forms for bids obtained, by application at this office, for three days previous to letting.

All proposals to be directed to the Chief Engineer of the Bedford Railroad Company.

No bids will be received after May 25th, at 6 P. M.

By order. JNO. FULTON,
April 27, 1859. Chief Engineer.

1859. 1859.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.
April 20, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

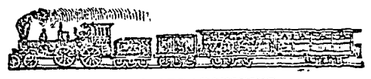
W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.



SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, April 13th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Morning Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 9.25 A. M., connecting with through Express west and Mail Train east on Pennsylvania Railroad, running through to HOPEWELL, where Passengers take Stages for BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD, SCHELLSBURG, Fulton county, &c.

Evening Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 5.00 P. M., connecting with Mail Train west on Pennsylvania Railroad, running to COALMONT and intermediate Stations.

RETURNING.

Morning Train leaves HOPEWELL at 12.20 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2.32 P. M.

Evening Train leaves COALMONT 7.00 P. M., SAXTON 7.36 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 9.12 P. M., connecting with East Line Eastward on Penna. railroad.

These Trains will be run strictly according to time table, and the traveling public can rely upon being accommodated to the fullest extent.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
April 13, 1859. *Superintendent.*

MONEY.

Every man who receives or pays out money, should have *Peterson's Counterfeit Detector*—for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA,

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

FARREL, HERRING & Co., have removed from 34 Walnut street, to their new store, No. 629 Chestnut street. (JAYNE'S HALL,) where the largest assortment of Safes in the world can be found.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
629 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Jayne's Hall.)
April 13, 1859-3m. Philadelphia.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of J. S. HUNT, late of Dublin township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said dec'd., will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISABELLA HUNT, Executrix,
WM. G. HARPER, Executor,
April 6, 1859.* Shade Gap P. O.

JACKSON HOTEL,

RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

TAILORING! TAILORING!!

ROBERT KING,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Most respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has removed to one door west of Carmon's Store, on Hill street, where he is prepared to make to order, in the best and most fashionable style, Coats, Vests and Pants.

He also informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINS and TRIMMINGS, which he will sell at fair prices. Those in want of a good Coat, Vest, or pair Pants, will call and examine his stock.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

$10,000 REWARD!!

MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for SPRING and SUMMER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Such as Summer Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.

GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

PIKES PEAK GOLD!

Cannot rival in attraction the superb stock of SPRING and SUMMER Goods now being received and opened by

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

This stock has been selected with great care, and the public are cordially invited to call and examine it.

It comprises all the late styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Poil De Chevre, Robes A'Lez, Organdies, Jacconets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Berages, Crape Marets, Plain and Colored Chintzes, French and English Ginghams, Amaranths, Valentias, Alpaccas, De Bage, Prints, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls, round and square corners, all colors. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

The undersigned has purchased the right of Huntingdon and Blair counties, for the DIRECT ACTION TURBINE WATER WHEEL, of Timothy Rose, patented September 20, 1850. This wheel has been successfully introduced in all the Eastern States, and some of the Western, and wherever introduced, has proven to be the most efficient and economical wheel for the use of water, that has ever been invented for Saw Mills, and driving other machinery where there is a quick motion required.

The important features of this wheel for saw mills, are briefly these: 1st. It is made of cast iron, and for that reason is much less liable to be troubled with ice, as the cast iron generates heat much quicker than the wooden wheel, and not liable to decay. 2d. Its cheapness of construction and the amount of effective power obtained from it. 3d. The manner in which they are constructed, being unlike all other wheels for saw mills, making it evident that they are easy of access under any circumstances for repairs, or anything else. The shafts and wheels can be taken out of their place without removing any part of the plum. 4. Its great per centage of power to the water expended, and its uniformity of per centage and power, when the gate is but partially raised.

This wheel claims a superiority over all other water wheels now in use for saw mills, inasmuch as a much larger per centage is saved in the power of propulsion, and works equally well under either high or low heads, and is a valuable power for those who find it necessary to economize in water.

All further information will be cheerfully given by the subscriber at Potter's Mill, Centre county, Pa., who is prepared to put in wheels at short notice and on reasonable terms. JOHN TODD.
April 6, 1859.*

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

FARMERS' HOME,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any size or pattern not upon our shelves, will be furnished to order at City prices. Call at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.

Violin and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c., &c., for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

DIARIES FOR 1859,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Braizes, all colors; Delbaize, Levella Cloth, Ducals, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

H. ROMAN!

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,

Call at Roman's Clothing Store for your Clothing.
April 6, 1859.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS'

AT BEN JACOBS'
CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

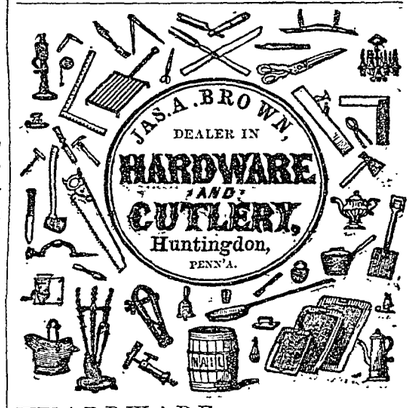
comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.



HARDWARE

FOR THE MILLION!!!

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE,

AT CITY PRICES, BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance.

1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
Huntingdon, April 6 1859. JAS. A. BROWN.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE NEW BOOK,

STATIONERY

AND

MUSIC STORE,

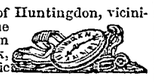
*NOW

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d instant. The business will be continued by G. A. Miller, in whose hands the books will remain for settlement, and it is hoped those indebted will find it convenient to call soon. CHRISTAIN LONG,
G. A. MILLER.
Huntingdon, March 30, 1859.

PUMP MAKING.
HIRAM GRADY,
Informs the citizens of this and adjoining counties, that he is prepared to make to order, Pumps, of the best wood, and will deliver them to any station on the Railroad.
His address is Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.
He hopes to receive a liberal patronage.
March 23, 1859.

BLINDS AND SHADES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
E. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, is the largest manufacturer of WINDOW BLINDS, and dealer in WINDOW SHADES, of every variety.
He is the Originator of all New Styles, and has a fine Stock to be sold at *reduced prices*, BUFF, AND ALL OTHER COLORS OF LINEN SHADES, TRIMMINGS, FIXTURES, &c.
STORE SHADES painted to order.
☞ B. J. W. Invites Citizens of this County to call before purchasing, and assures them he can sell a better article for the money than any other Establishment in the United States. [march 23, '59–3m.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.
J. W. DUTCHER,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, vicinity, and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the room formerly occupied by Levi Westbrook, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired in the best workmanlike manner.
His stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY is of the best. All of which he will dispose of at reasonable prices.
The public generally, are requested to give him a call and examine his stock. [March 2, 1859.]

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes. Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR.
Talk of beauty, it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.
PROFESSOR WOODS HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it: and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.
The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, CONN, July 23, 1856.

Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length *where it was all off*. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect.
RUFUS PRATT

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1856.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact BALD. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, Ia., June 22, 1853.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair.
Respectfully yours, WILSON KING.
O. J. Wood & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists. [je9-1y-mar30'59]

NOTICE TO ALL!!
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WINSKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, *WATCHES*
and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 708 Chestnut street, (above 7th.,) Philadelphia.
The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of *Ladies* to their collection of ELEGANT MANTILLAS, adapted for *Spring* and *Summer*; comprising every description and variety of fabric in medium and high priced goods—
Solid Silk Mantillas,
Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Paris Lace Mantillas,
English Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas, &c., &c.
This department of *Ladies* attire, being a *speciality* with the subscribers, they are enabled to offer advantages not to be met with in Dry Goods Establishments.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 708 *Chestnut St., Philadelphia.*
March 16, 1859–3m.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."—Any person, (Lady or Gentleman,) in the United states, possessing a small capital of from $3 to $7 can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per *day can be realized*. For particulars, address, (with stamp,)
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth st., Philad'a.
March 9, 1859–3m.

STEP THIS WAY!
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!
The undersigned informs the public generally, that he has opened out anew with a superior stock of
GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
all of which, customers will find right in quality and price.
Call at his old stand on Hill street, nearly opposite the office of Miles & Dorris.
HENRY McMANIGILL.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

IMPROVED BREED OF HORSES.
A thorough bred *Morgan Horse*, bred and reared in Canada, will stand for service in Lewistown and Mifflin the present season, from April 1st to July 1st. An opportunity will be thus presented for all lovers of good stock, to breed from a horse of acknowledged superiority—one that has justly claimed so large a share of public attention wherever he has been exhibited.
The proprietor of "NORMAN," as a perfect model of his stock, believes that he fully meets the want in our Pennsylvania stock of horses. He unites with great muscular powers, the finest action. His perfect gentleness peculiarly commend him as a model family horse.
The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to an examination of the pedigree of "NORMAN," and to the high appreciation of the Morgan stock wherever introduced.
Call and see the horse, and examine the bills as to terms, &c. A. LEWIS,
Mt. Union, Huntingdon co., Pa.
☞ The Middleburg *Tribune*, Snyder co.; *Democrat*, Bloomfield, Perry co.; *Gazette*, Newport, Perry co.; *Chronicle*, Lewisburg, Union co.; *Watchman*, Bellefonte, Centre co., each publish the above to the amount of $2,50, and charge this office [March 16, 1859.

PLATFORM SCALES,
Of every description, suitable for Railroads, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfatory, can be returned without charge.
☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.
ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon streets, Philadelphia.
March 23, 1859–3m.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
New Styles—Prices from $50 *to* $125. *Extra Charge of* $5 *for Hemmers.*
495 Broadway,.....New York.
730 Chestnut street,.....Philadelphia.
These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread: they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.
As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following
TESTIMONIALS.
"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*
"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*
"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*
"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*
"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*
"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*
Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:
"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."
"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered."—*Prof. North.*
"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*
"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*
"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*
"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*
"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*
"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers. Allisonia, Tenn.*
"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Almison, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler. Nashville, Tenn.*
"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*
"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*
"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*
"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*
"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*
"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*
"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley. Memphis, Tenn.*
"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*
"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francios Seltz, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜
A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.
February 16, 1859.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PSALMIST.
A collection of tunes adapted to the Psalms and Hymns of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.
Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

OSGOOD'S Series of School Books, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

INKS.
A superior article of writing Inks for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

FIRST RATE FLOUR
for sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

SUGAR, from 9 to 15 cents, at
S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY.

NETT CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, are now opening a full assortment of NEW GOODS, FOR SPRING OF 1859.
Spring Silks of New Styles,
Fashionable Double Skirt Robes,
Shawls of the New Spring Styles,
De Laines and Fancy Dress Goods,
Summer Poplins and Valencias,
Traveling Dress Goods full variety,
Blankets, Sheeting and Housekeeping Goods.
N. B.—*Storekeepers* are respectfully requested to examine our stock of BLACK SILKS and SHAWLS, before purchasing.
P. S.—*New Goods received Daily, and good Bargains from the Auctions of New York and this City.*
☞ *Terms Nett Cash and prices low.*
March 9, 1859–3m.

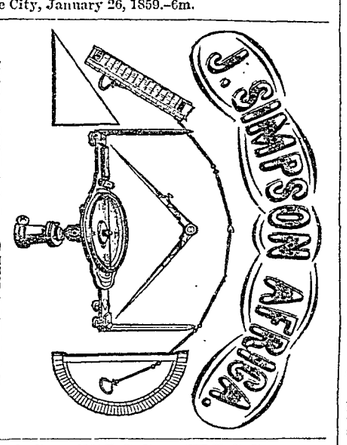
PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN!
Call at LEWIS' NEW BOOK STORE, where you will find a choice selection of new and interesting books for children.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

LIVERY STABLE.—The undersigned would announce to the people of Huntingdon, and the rest of mankind, that he has purchased the entire Livery Stock of Wm. Williams, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., are complete for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable prices.
JAMES BRICKER.
P. McATEER, Agent.
Huntingdon, Dec. 29, 1858.

MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN SPRUCE CREEK AND SPRINGFIELD FURNACE AND WILLIAMSBURG.—TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC—Having purchased the Mail Routes from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg, and from Williamsburg to Springfield Furnace, together with the stock upon said routes, the subscriber is now prepared to carry passengers from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg and return daily, and between Williamsburg and Springfield Furnace tri-weekly. Hacks will leave Spruce Creek daily at 1 o'clock, P. M., (on arrival of the cars,) and Williamsburg daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, A. M.
PHILIP HOOVER.
Tyrone City, January 26, 1859.–6m.



WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.
Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head: indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made.
[Nov. 17, 1858, 1y.] 263 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—In all diseases, inflammation, more or less, predominates—now, to allay inflammation, strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR and NOTHING ELSE, will allay inflammation at once, and make a certain cure.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases:—Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Strains, Bites, Poison, Chilblains, Biles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Felons, Ear Ache, Piles, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Small Pox, Measles, Rash, &c., &c.
To some, it may appear incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article: such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its apposite disorder.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury. It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, work-shop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.
No Pain Extractor is genuine, unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.
For sale by all the Druggists and patent medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.
☞ Principal Depot, 165 Chambers St., New York.
C. F. CHACE.
☞ Sold by JOHN READ, HUNTINGDON, PA.
[November, 17, 1858, 1y.]

HUNTINGDON HOTEL.
The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that old and well established TAVERN STAND, known as the *Huntingdon House*, on the corner of Hill and Charles Street, in the Borough of Huntingdon.—He has fitted up the House in such a style as to render it very comfortable for lodging Strangers and Travelers.
HIS TABLE will always be stored with the best the season can afford, to suit the tastes and appetites of his guests.
HIS BAR will always be filled with *Choice Liquors*, and HIS STABLE always attended by careful and attentive Ostlers.
☞ He hopes by strict attention to business and a spirit of accommodation, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. P. McATEER.
May 12, 1858—1y.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!
ALL KINDS, *warranted good*, for sale at
BROWN'S Hardware Store,
April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

J. BRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the worth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of
D. P. GWIN.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.
THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.
THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.
DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE! WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
☞ THE ORIGINAL AND BEST IN THE WORLD!! ☜
All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.
GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR, Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.
FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his Famous Dye.
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.
Made, sold, or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.
Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving, on four sides of each Box, of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
233 Broadway, New-York.
☞ Sold by JOHN READ, HUNTINGDON, PA.
[November 17, 1858, 1y.]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!—PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.—*Compounded entirely from GUMS* is one of the best purgative and Liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the bowels and stomach to carry off that matter; thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feeling experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.
The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.
To prove that this remedy is at last found any person troubled with, COMPLAINT, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.
These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease and effecting a radical cure.
BILIOUS ATTACKS are and what is better, PREVENTED, by the occasional use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from raising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents NIGHTMARE.
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures COSTIVENESS.
One dose taken after each meal will cure DYSPEPSIA.
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve SICK HEADACHE.
One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.
Only one dose immediately relieves CHOLIC, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for CHOLERA MORBUS, and a preventive of CHOLERA.
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures CHRONIC DIARRHŒA in its worst forms, while SUMMER and BOWEL complaints yield almost to the first dose.
One or two doses cures attacks caused by WORMS in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it NEVER FAILS.
A few bottles cures DROPSY, by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for FEVER AND AGUE, CHILL FEVER, and all FEVERS of a BILIOUS TYPE. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.
The Liver Invigorator is a Scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe.—It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of LIVER Complaint, from the worst JAUNDICE or DYSPEPSIA to a common HEADACHE, all of which are the results of a DISEASED LIVER.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 343 Broadway, New York.—And retailed by all Druggists. [je9.1y]

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE!!
J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.
His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
And everything to be found in the most extensive stores.
His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid. Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

J. BRICKER'S
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J. BRICKER'S
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS! A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING! A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES, Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by
FISHER & McMURTRIE.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

GROCERIES
Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY! A large assortment of the most popular and interesting books of the day, just received and for sale at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ST. VINCENT AND VISITATION MANUALS, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

H. McMONIGAL, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. W. DUTCHER, Watchmaker and repairer, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa. November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

P. McATEER, Proprietor of the Huntingdon Hotel.

SIMPSON MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY. ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

DO YOU WANT
BOOKS AND WALL PAPER?
GO TO WILLIAM COLON'S.
Do you want New Books? GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Religious Books? GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Scientific Books? GO TO